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American steamship *City of Savannah* for New York, July 12, with 108 crew and 79 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Colombia* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 14, with 18 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Myrtledene* for a port in the United States, via Santiago, July 15, with 25 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Texan* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, July 15, with 44 crew and 4 passengers in transit.

One passenger and 1 member of the crew were removed from the steamship *City of Savannah* and sent to the hospital on account of high temperature, both of which on examination proved to be malarial fever.

The steamships *John Wilson*, *Colombia*, and *Myrtledene* were fumigated in open harbor just before sailing. The *City of Savannah* was fumigated in her empty holds at the dock for the purpose of killing rats. Only one dead rat was found after the fumigation, but this ship had only recently been put in commission, having been laid up in New York Harbor for several months.

Quarantine enforced at La Boca on account of plague case—One plague-infected rat found—Yellow-fever in Colon.

JULY 11, 1905.

The quarantine at La Boca wharf and settlement is still being rigidly enforced, and will be kept up until fourteen days have elapsed from the completion of the disinfection of the entire settlement. No other cases of plague have developed since the one case which resulted fatally on the 23d ultimo. The work of exterminating rats both at La Boca and Panama is being energetically carried forward. Although but one plague-infected rat was found among those examined in the laboratory, I have been reliably informed that several dead rats were found on the wharf at the time that the case of plague was discovered.

Ships from the South Pacific now discharge their cargoes in lighters in the bay of Panama, and all cargo is rigidly inspected before being allowed to proceed in transit over the Isthmus.

I have not learned in what manner, nor from what source, the case in La Boca originated. The report of the chief quarantine officer has not yet been published.

There having been no cases of yellow fever reported in Panama for nearly a fortnight, a general feeling of security prevails.

In Colon, since the 2d instant, there have been reported 5 new cases, one of which was fatal. One of these cases was an employee in the Colon Hospital, but the infection was probably contracted in some portion of the town other than the hospital itself. The other cases coming from different sections of the town, show that the infection is still disseminated over a considerable area.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 5 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 1	Beverly	New Orleans	42	0	1	(a)
2	Harold	Mobile	22	0	0	0
5	Brewster	New Orleans	32	1	0	1
6	Fort Morgan	Mobile	25	3	0	6

a Not inspected.

Smallpox and leprosy; imported.

I have to report the existence in this port of one case of smallpox and one case of leprosy.

The case of smallpox came from the Changuinola River, about 12 miles from this town. The patient, a laborer in the employ of the United Fruit Company's banana plantation, had a high and continued fever for two or three days, so was sent down to their hospital, which is located on one of the small islands about 2 miles from the town of Bocas del Toro. He arrived at the hospital about midnight. The company physician saw him the next morning and noticed the existence of papules over the body and that the temperature had commenced to go down. The patient was at once isolated, and yesterday (12th) was reported to me as having smallpox. I have been unable to trace the origin of the infection.

The case of leprosy is in a Central American Spaniard, who states that he has lived with a tribe of Indians at the headwaters of the Changuinola River for several years. He was not aware of the nature of his disease and came here for treatment. The case is reported as isolated. I went to see him and found that the isolation is very imperfect at the present time. No definite conclusions have been reached regarding the ultimate disposition of the case.

PERU.

*Report from Callao—Plague situation—Smallpox in Chilean ports—
Plague at Iquique—Vaccination.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 14, as follows:

PLAGUE.

	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Lima	6	3	2	5
Chiclayo	0	3	0	3
Mollendo	1	6	2	12
Callao	1	1	0	1
Cerro de Pasco	1	1
Total	9	13	5	21

The Callao and Cerro de Pasco cases have been previously reported. The period covered by this report is June 1 to 10, inclusive.

Smallpox continues unabated in Chilean ports. There seems to be no doubt that plague cases are not an uncommon occurrence in Iquique.